THE RACE TO BE ROWED IN JUNE.

Sketches of the Men, Their Weights, Personal Appearance and Their Rowing Records.

ARE THE ATALANTAS HEAVY ENOUGH?

"Stroke Oar" Blaikle and His Opinion of the Coming Contest on the Muddy Thames.

The past five or six years have created a complete revolution in aquatic matters on this side of the water, and although it seems only a short time American oarsmen were mere tyros in that noble pastime the record of the past year has shown of what stuff our oarsmen are composed. The lefeat of two of their crack professional crews by a crew composed of men considerably past the me-ridian of able-bodied and healthful life came like a thunderclap upon England, who for so many years had reared and educated the champton oarsmen of the world. It has, however, only exemplified and carried out a saying which is credited to a famous English admiral, and which tradition hands down

Whatever man dare he can do. The success of our professional oarsmen has given a certain inspiration to our amateur oarsmen, and resulted in the challenge of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New York, to the London Rowing Club, England, to pull a friendly four-oared race, in order to decide, if possible, whether our amateur oarsmen could not do as well with men of their own stand-ing as the Ward brothers did last year on Saratoga Lake with the pick of the professional crews of Eng-

land and the Canadas.

The London Rowing Club will be represented b no tyros in the school of amateur aquatics, but by men who have the reputation of being second to none in point of physique, en-durance and skill. A special despatch to the HERALD names Messrs. Stout, Ryan, Gulston and Long as the probable representatives of the London Rowing Club. In case of accident, however, they will have three or four men in constant work, so that if, at the last moment, one should be taken sick they will have good and reliable men, thoroughly fit, from whom they can select. This London crew are all comparatively the Atalantas at their best will not scale more than skill, endurance and good health are the most reliable attributes of the good oarsman. Both crews will pull without a coxswain, and although this will come natural to the Atalanta crew the advantage thus gained will be more than overbalanced by the knowledge of the course which the London men possess. The Thames is a very different river from the Hudson, and it will require very close attention on the part of the Atalanta crew to become thoroughly conversant with the many changes and eccentricities of the different currents, where to go to gain a favoring tide, and where to avoid the back wash of some of the innumerable eddles that are met so frequently in that

It is a matter of general congratulation that the arrangements for this match have been consum-

arrangements for this match have been consummated in such perfect good feeling and gentlemanly spirit. There have been none of the bickerings or smart tricks that have of late disgraced the arrangement of international matches, as on this occasion a fair race was proposed and a fair race. Was plucking accepted, and MAY THE BEST MEN WIN.

Now that all the preliminaries have been arranged the Athainta crew, or, as they may be called, the representative crew of American amateur oarsmen, will commence their preparations next Saturday. It may be argued that they are not the best crew of amateur oarsmen, that could be selected throughout America, but there is little doubt that there is no other crew in the country can beat them, as their record will show. It is not definitely decided what four men will pull on Monday, June 10, in the Athainta colors, but should nothing happen in the way of sickness or breaking down in their training they will probably comprise:

D. Withers stroke

previous health and culture than one to whom they may be entire stangers. They will, doubtless, have some Thames waterman for some few weeks to give them a lead, until the bow our, Smith, becomes better acquainted with the intricacies of the different currents.

currents.

A large delegation of the Atalanta Boat Club, about thirty in number, will leave in about a month, so as to arrive about a week before the race. The crew expect to have five clear weeks upon the other side previous to the race, during which time they hope to get acclimatized and thoroughly fit, so as to do credit to the stars and stripes which they will represent.

as to do credit to the stars and stripes which they will represent. They will take with them two boats, one for training in, and the other for the race. The training boat has just been finished, and is a fine specimen of the handlwork of George Rohr. It is about forly-one feet in length, eighteen inches wide, and weighs about one hundred pounds. The racing boat will be finished in about ten days, and will be of the same dimensions, only built a trifle lighter. Although these boats are to be taken over, they have not decided definitely to pult the race in either, as they may, perhaps, have a boat built in England.

England.

The Atalanta crew have a very excellent reputation as a mateur oaramen, and last year they defeated the picked Harvard crew over a three-mile course straight away by one mmute. They also beat Yaie in a race a mile and a half round a stakeboat and return by nine seconds. They did not pull last year in the regatta of the Budson River Rowing Association, as they had withdrawn from the asociation, naving reason to be dissatisfied with a decision given in the regatta of the previous year. They won the champion flags of the association is 1867 and 1869.

They won the champion hags of the association in 1897 and 1899.

Now that the ice is breaking up they are anxious to get to work, and next Saturday the crew, comprising Witners, Smith, Van Raden and O'Neill, will proceed to Newark and try now their new boat sits upon the water. They prefer rowing on the Passaic for the present, as there is less floating ice and a clear course for a good pull to open their lungs. The practice of this crew will be waterd with much interest by all amateur oarsmen during the few weeks clapsing before their departure.

AN OLD OARSMAN ON THE BACE:

don Rowing Crews.

What William Blakle, the Harvard Stroke of 1866, Thinks of the Atalanta and Lon-

In the old Harvard rowing days there was one man who, after Yale nad beaten the first American university on Quinsigamund Lake, undertook to crown that the New Haven boys had carried away with Wilbur Bacon as stroke. This was William Blakie, who as stroke of a Harvard six bore away once more the paim of victory for the Magenta color, and left the Yale six behind in a backwish. A Herald reporter called on Mr. Blakie, at the office of the United States District Attorney, in Chambers street, yesterday, to ascertain his opinion, as an old University stroke oar, in regard to the coming international race ou the Tnames river in England, which is to take place between the four-oared crew of the Atalanta Boat Club of this city and the four-oared crew of the London Rowing Club of London. Mr. Blakie is a frank, hearty fellow, and gave his opinion in this very important matter without regard to any issue that may be made hereafter. Mr. Blakle is an assistant to Mr. Noah Davis, and is at present out of boating matters, but still—like all men who have ever sat in a Howard rowing boat-he takes a great deal of interest in rowing matters.

"I have called," said the HERALD reporter, to "get your ideas in regard to the great international race which is to take place in June next. What do you

know of the Atalanta crew?"
"What do I know about the Atalanta crew?
Well, I have not kept the run of the Atalanta Club in races, but I think I know something of their record. They propose to send over their regular six-bared crew, four of whom will row the London Rowing Club. The gentlemen chosen are Withers (stroke), O'Neill, Van Raden and Smith. I might account of their weight when they rowed Harvard and Yale last summer, that is if their weights then correspond with what they will weight in the coming race. These gentlemen may such as they will have to row on the Thames. should have more confidence in the result if such men as Wilbur Bacon, President of the New York Rowing Club, and Gunnet Willis, Captain of the Nassau Boat Club, were in such a crew, or if not

Nassau Boat Club, were in such a crew, or if not the two last named gentlemen those of equal experience and of equal weights.

The Atalanta crew is comparatively a light one, and can they beat a crew like the London Rowing Club, who will certainly be fitteen pounds heavier per man, and who are very experienced rowers, who care nothing for excitement and have been in all sorts of tight places for ten or twelve years? These light men will do well enough for short distances in a race, but I think the record of fast rowing ever since outriggers came tances has almost invariably been made by crews averaging generally nearer 160 than 150 pounds per man. The crew of the Atalantas, if I am rightly informed, will only average about 145 pounds per man. Still there have been exceptions, as in the case of Taylor, of the Taylor-Winship crew, who only scaled 142 pounds when

them a good while before you could feel sure which would pump our first. If they can row the race without much "spurring" I don't think it would be long; if not, then I imagine it would, for he has hardly so solid, sturdy a look as any of the others. I when close up to the race the excitement grows high and sentiment gives way to hard, grim sense, our men could have the naming of the one of these four they'd like to have just a little sick, Stout would pretty surely get the vote, and I don't believe we here at home would regret it."

"Have they rowed many races?"

"I doubt if any amateur crew in the world has rowed as many. Away back in '62 Stout won the senior sculls of the London Rowing Club, and Ryan the junior. In 'c4 the latter took the junior sculis at Wa'ton on-Thames. In '65, at Heniey, he was in the London four that made this famous track only half a length behind Cambridge Third Trinity, the latter winning in the quickest time, until tately, if not now, on record. In 1867 both Stout and Gulston made an excellent showing in the Exposition races on the Seine, and Long has been, and possibly is yet, amateur champion of the Thames, while in many an affair of less importance, and doubtless in many I never heard of, they've figured more or less prominently."

"About thirty, I should say—over, rather than under."

under."
"Are they familiar with the Putney to Mortlake course?"
"None more so, I fancy. Their boat houses are, and probably always have been, right on the very bank of it."

"None more so, I fancy. Their boat houses are, and probably always have been, right on the very bank of it."

"What sort of a chance would they stand with the crack English professionals?"

"Well, I hardly know, as they have few or no opportunities to try, though I saw Kelly one day give Guiston two or three lengths' start in his single scull and lead him when they were out the Crab Tree Inn, less than a mile up. But I think Kelly was in the better trim, though."

"How would they lare with the Wards"

"Why, the Wards have beaten the best professionals in England, and I think know how to put even more 'devil' into an oar than these same skilful fellows.

"What about their style ?"

"It is almost the perfection of beautiful rowing, especially if Guiston has stopped 'meeting,' and they've so accustomed themselves to precision in their work that it seems as if it would be easier for them to row well than not."

"A question is being raised as to the Atalantas being amateurs. What do you think of it?"

"If I understand it rightly it ought not to give trouble. I take it that our men are amateurs in the broad sense of the term, and have always been accepted so here. They may, perhaps, not come up to the strict letter of the law—if we have any universally recognized law here on the subject, which I doubt—but, if they have never rowed a match race for money, I searcely see how they have made a profession of their art. From what I know of the London rowing men, I think that they will incline to fall into this view of it."

"How long ought the Atalantas to be over there before the race?"

"Every day they can. What with securing quarters for the Putney inns are poor affairs), learning the course, getting used to the climate and water and making all arrangements preligionary to the

"Now long ought the Atalantas to be over there before the race?"

"Every day they can. What with securing quarters for the Putney inns are poor affairs), learning the course, getting used to the climate and water and making all arrangements preliminary to the race itself, there'll be pienty to do; and I suppose, too, that they will have a boat or two to get there; for when we went over we found we could only carry ours on deck, they were so long; and it strikes me that if the tail end of one of these New Hampshire zenhyrs, that the storm signal people say blows only a hundred and twenty miles an hour, should pay them a visit on their way across, the "spray" might spatter their shell in a way that would nardly be healthy for the poor thing."

"Well, take it altogether, then, you don't think they are likely to win?"

"No, I do not—that is, unless they throw out their light men. But, as I say, my opinion is, of necessity, one-sided, as I am not sufficiently familiar with the merits of our men, and is, of course, hastily formed. In weight, strength, in reach, in age, experience, rowing together, the best of chaching, entire familiarity with the course, knowledge whereon it to reserve and where to spend their strength, freedom from anxiety both before and on the day of the race, and in ability to properly measure their antagonists' strength—in all these, it seems to me, the London men will have the advantage. But I like the pluck of our reliows mightily, and if they can go over there and wing these tried veterans right on their own stamping ground Pil be the best disappointed man you ever saw."

The Crew Who Will Row for England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
You must have had the names of the London Rowing Club crew incorrectly sent to you. There is no such name as "Strong." Long is the name of

is no such name as "Strong." Long is the name of
the man who rows next to the stroke. No. 3 he is
called in england it No. 2, 1 believe, in this country.
The names of the four are:—
Bow—George Ryan.
2—H. Guiston.
3—Albert de Laude Long.
Stroke—William Stont.
This is the four who wanted to row in the Harvard-Oxford race, but I understood from a letter
I received from the Vice President of the London
Rowing Club that these men would not row, but
that a younger crew would be chosen, which crew
had not as yet been decided upon. I am very
happy to see that the utmost good feeling exists
between the two clubs, and that there will be no
chance of any such napleasantness between the
crews as occurred in the Harvard-Oxford match. I
remain, sir, yours truly, WILLIAM A. VIRSUE.

Death of a Brazilian Railway King-Suicide by an American Gentleman-The Cause Shrouded in Mystery.
RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 23, 1872.

By the last mail I informed you of the death and burial of the Visconde de Itaborahy, late Prime Minister of Brazil. I am now called upon to record the death of Senhor Mariano Pirocopio Ferreira Lage, one of the most progressive and enterprising of disposition, character and reputation, and yet each in his sphere was a prominent and representative man. One of the most magnificent turnpike roads in the world, without doubt, is the roa 1 leading from Petropolis to Juir de Fora, and known as the and through a mountainous country, and is a splendid specimen of engineering skill, and forms an important avenue for bringing the proceeds of cultivation to this city. The projector and moving spirit was Senhor Lage. The Dom Pedro II. Railway, leading directly from this city up into the province of Minas, a most interesting and marvellous piece of railway engineering, was also the re-sult of Senhor Lage's labors, and at the time of his death he was the President of the corporation. In view of the abolition of slavery he was, too, earn-estly at work for the importation of more skilled and reliable labor, and had already contracted for the introduction of a large number of Chinamen on the same conditions as those introduced into the

Only two months ago he lost a young and only Only two months ago he lost a young and only daughter. He was most seriously affected by the loss, and his grief caused him undoubtedly to be more than usually susceptible to the attacks of discase, and he became the victim of pernicious lever, and, after an liness of only a lew days, passed away from earth on the 15th of this month. In his death Brazil loses one of her most advanced and intelligent men, and his loss it will be impossible to supply.

Suicide by an american.

death Brazil loses one of her most advanced and intelingent men, and his loss it will be impossible to supply.

Yesterday alternoon at five o'clock an American, Mr. Napoleon T. Shear, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a smail pocket pistol, at the nouse 15 Rua San José. Nearly a month ago Mr. Shear came from Campinas, in the province of San Paulo, where he was located in business with Mr. G. B. Northrup, an American, He came to Rio almost solely to purchase household articles, as he was about to be married to a worthy lady of Campinas, where he was neld in high estimation. Many of his friends in this city saw him, and he was stopping white here at the Hotel Albion. A few day's ago a note dropped from the pocket of one of his coats hanging in the room of the hotel, which was being examined by the long absence of Mr. Shear. The following is a copy of the note, which was written in a plain, legible hand:—

Mr. James P. Carlston will please forward my trunk, left in his store, to my partner, Mr. G. B. Northrup, of Campinas. The package of money contains Ra 2, 1505000. I took out Ra 100500d. Goodoy all my friends. I am not a raseal, as no person will lose anything by my death, but I am tired of life and do not wish to live.

After finding the shove note it was supposed he had made way with himself, and no one knew of his wnereabouts. His friends were beginning to make investigations, when the people connected with the bording house above mentioned, in Rua San José, yesterday afternoon heard the report of the pistol, and when they found him he was quite dead. It appears he had been a number of days at this place, and his latter days give much reason to suppose he was suffering from temporary aberration of mild. No cause can eise be assigned, though it was known he was much depressed in being unable to obtain a sum of money which he had put into the hands of a Brazilian for safe keeping and with which he looked to the payment of his weeding expenses. Mr. Shear was originally from Louisians,

THE LOSS AT THE GREENPOINT FIRE.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your issue of 21st inst. your account of the fire at our New York Dyewood Mills, Greenpoint, does great injustice to the Fire Department of Brooklyn. great injustice to the Fire Department of Brooklym.

E. D., our actual loss by fire being \$3,899 and by
water \$4,699, instead of \$390 by fire and \$30,000 by
water, as stated in your article. The committee
selected by the Underwriters to adjust the loss were
unanimous in the opinion that the fire was well
handled. Very respectfully,
JAMES L. HARWAY & CO. ART MATTERS.

Beaufrain Irving's "End of the Game." We have had on more than one occasion to regret the comparative neglect of genreand historical painting by our artists, and our consequent dependence on foreign schools for examples in what is perhaps the most attractive department of art. The causes that dispose our students to landscape painting that dispose our students to landscape painting are obvious enough to those somewhat acquainted with the difficulties that he in the way of the study of the figure in this country—difficulties that no devotion and no energy on the part of the student can remove. Want of schools, gal-leries and even of models deprives him or all the aids that guide and support the more fortunate European student from his first step taken in art. But in spite of the many obstacles there are found

ART FOR ITS OWN SARB
that they will disregard worldly interest to do what their own feeling tells them is right, at whatever cost or sacrifice. Such devotion to ideas is little comprehended by that great world that measures every man's value by his success. It is, therefore, almost entirely confined to those who find their happiness in the contemplation of abstract truth and the love of what is beautiful for the good that is in it. With different measure of success,—according to their varied power, a small knot of men have struggled hard to establish a school of genre painting among us. Their efforts hitherto can scarcely claim to take rank with the works of art of the higher order of European arcisis; but in many instances they have accuseved a really respectable position. Owing to a want of generous appreciation in their own country many of our most successful figure painters have sought new homes in foreign lands, where they have a clear field and no favor, and where, we may add, there is no Presudice to Combat.

The favors enjoyed by men like Boughton among a strange people is proof in itself that we are nowise lacking in the essential mode of inought upon which art is based. Notwitustanding the eminently practical turn of the national mind, evidence is not wanting that side by side with the rugged energy which bridges over torrents and burrows through granite nills there furks a deep poetic sentiment which from time to time finds expression turough the pen or brush of some strangely gifted chid of the people.

The work which we notice to-day comes as another revelation of what we may hope to achieve when our wealthy classes learn to recognize merit when it appears without a name. Artistic patronage is just now in vogue, but we fear there is not enough of that nice discernment in its bestowal which is necessary to produce the best results. People purchase too often by the name that is on the canvas ratior than by the value of the thought that is shadowed forth or the skill displayed in the manipulation of the materians.

Mr. Irving has been mappy both in the selection of his stor their own feeling tells them is right, at whatever cost or sacrifice. Such devotion to ideas is little comprehended by that great world that mean

man who has rescribed an injury rather from sense of duty than from passion, but whose natural anger blinds him to the gravity of the act he has done in depriving a fellow creature of life. His second, being cooler, is more concerned, and looks anxiously in the direction of the dying man. The drawing and expression of this group are admirable. But it is to the figure of the dying man that our attention is naturally drawn (and here the artist has made a real success). The latal wound has completely subdued the fierce passions that but an instant before agisted the breast of the victim, and we see pain and anger contending in the face of the dying man, who still leebly grasps his now useless sword. In the delineation of the passions which are moving the accors the artist has been most happy, and we can almost mark the Shadows of Death Steading Over the Face of the wounded gentleman, driving before them the traces of the stormful passions soon to be hushed forever in the stillness of death. This suggestion of transient feeling has been produced by the most minute and subtle painting of the face, and displays a rare power of portraying character and the thoughts and feelings struggling within. The general treatment of the picture is eminently dramatic, without any undue sensationalism, though it must be contessed the nature of the subject offered strong temptation to seek effect by other than legitimate means. But this danger has been avoided by the artist, to whom we feel under an obligation for the calm, self-contained figures that balance the action of the main group. In addition to its ments of composition the work as main and the parting of Mr. Trying's exquisite feeling for color. This picture recalls the well known work "Apres le Bal," which is somewhat similar in subject. It is bestowing no niggard praise on Mr. Irving's work when we say that it is not unworthy to be compared with the French painting. We hope that Mr. Irving will receive practical tokens of appreciation in hereased patronage as an incentive

The temporary gallery of the museum (681 Fifth svenue) is open daily, except Sunday and Monday, ings from seven to ten r. m. Admission for the present is confined to holders of tickets, which are placed at the disposal of all subscribers, but which can also be obtained on written application to the Honorary superintendent, at the musaum, or at his office, 64 East Twenty-third street.

PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD ACCIDENT. Serious Smash-up at Conemaugh Furnace-Two Passengers Killed and About Fourteen Seriously Injured-Three Sleeping Cars Wrecked. PITTSBURG, March 22, 1872.

The Southern express train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Conemaugh Fur nace, seventy-five miles east of Pittsburg, at seven o'clock this morning. The cause of the acciden was a broken rail. The engine and six forward cars kept the track, but the three rear cars went off. one of them going over an embankment. The three cars wrecked were palace cars-one being a Louis.

cars wrecked were palace cars—one being a Louisville sleeper, one a Philadelphia and Pittsburg
sleeper, and the other a Baltimore and passengers were injured, who have been placed in
an extra train and well cared for.

The names of the killed and wounded are as
follows:—

Killed—A young German lady from Baltimore,
named Miss Armanda Hartman, supposed to be a
daughter of a German clergyman of that city, and
Samuel Jacoos, Jeweller, from Baltimore.

Wounded—Mayor A. P. Callow, three ribs broken
and internal injuries; Guy M. Irwin, fajured internally; James Brown and Mrs. T. Robbin, all of Allegheny, Pa., the two larst named seriously; D. U.
Patterson, of Washington city, left shoulder dislocated and right arm fractured; Joseph Seliybridge,
of Forest, Ohio, E. J. Tryon, of New York; G. W.
Moore, of New York; Richard Vose, of New York;
G. N. Phillips, of Newcastle; H. C. Frost, of Hannibal, Mo.: E. G. Shephard, of Cadiz, Ohio, and E.
Beaker, of Terre Haute, Ind.

PARTEDER

RAILBOAD MATTERS. Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Difficulties.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22, 1872. Important railroad matters are transpiring in this ty. At a meeting of the directors of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad a proposition of certain parties to lease the road for a term of years was rejected. In consequence of this action six of the directors repreconsequence of this action six of the directors representing Savanah interests resigned their positions. At the last annual meeting of the stockholders a proposal was made to lease the road and extend it to the original terminus, Mobile. The Central Railroad has purchased a controlling interest in the steamships belonging to the several lines plying between this city and the Northern ports. The effect of this arrangement will give to the company an opportunity of regulating freights.

A Frankfort special despatch says the amend-ment to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad act has passed the Kentucky Senate by a vote of 16 to 14.
It removes all the restrictions and taxes upon the road except the "Holt" amendment, which requires a tax upon freight.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

An Injunction Dissolved.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 22, 1872.

Judge Murray, of Delaware county, has dissolved the injunction restraining the lease of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to Green & Satteries. The latter now have possession of the road and are running it as agents of the company. The employes of the road have not been paid for two months back, and much indignation is manifested over the fact.

DEATH OF . A MURDERER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22, 1872. Luke Paddon, who murdered Edward Burr at French Garden last summer, died in jail last night of consumption. THE FEAST OF PURIM.

History of Its Origin-The Story of Esther-How the Feast is Kept.

The Feast of Purim, which will be celebrated on Sunday with appropriate rejoicings by every Israelite community throughout the wide world—and
what other race has been so sadly scattered?—
recalls one of the most interesting episodes of
Biblical history. Indeed, the feast is, in a certain
sense, the property of Hebrew and Christian alike;
for, though it is kept only by the Jew, every
Christian child has rejoiced in the downfall of
Haman and the exattation of Mordecal, as told in
the Book of Esther.

the Book of Esther.
Singularly graphic, though told in simple, artless

words, is the story whose crisis is now for the latest time in twenty-five centuries to be again commemorated. There came a time when king Ahasuerus (who has been identified with the Kerkes, who endeavored to chain the Heliespont) gave a great least. All the princes of the empire were gathered together. ponty gave a great least. All the princes of the empire were gathered together, "and they gave them drink in vessels of gold." One custom or the feast, as we are told, might be adopted with advantage even at the present day. It is this:—"And the drinking was according to the law—none did compet; so the king and appointed to the officers of his house that they should do according to every man's pleasure." As a fitting climax to the festivities the king sent for his Quien, Vashut, that she might rejoice the eyes of his guests with her beauty. Vashut, humiliated by the request, refused to come, and was, by the advice of the king's counsellors and for the behoof of all the strong-minded women of the time, deposed. The King then commanded that all the most beautiful maidens of the empire should be brought before him, that he might select a new consort. The fortunate woman chosen was a young Jewess named Esther, who had been brought up by her cousin Mordecat. So with a great least, Esther, who by Mordecat's advice preserved her nationality a secret, was solemnly installed as Queen. Mordecal sat the King's gate, and soon afterwards was instrumental in discovering a plot against the King.

Eight years of quiet and prosperity passed by,

King.

Eight years of quiet and prosperity passed by, and the King found a new favorite—Haman, the son of Hammedatha, whom he exaited to the highest place beneath the throne. The King's servants all bowed and did nim reverence, and Mordecal sione failed in this custom. Haman, therefore, hated him, and, knowing that he was a Jew, determined to exterminate the whole race. Having cast lots—or bowed and did nim reverence, and Mordecai sione failed in this custom. Haman, therefore, hated him, and, knowing that he was a Jew, determined to exterminate the whole race. Having cast lots—or pur—for a favorable day, he obtained from the king permission to kill and spoil all the Jews in the empire, and instructions to this effect were carried forth to all the King's officials. The massacre was to take piace on the 18th day of the twelith mouth, and the Hebrews, therefore, had abundance of time to ward off the intended blow. Mordecai and his fellow countrymen put on sackcloth and ashes, and the news thus came to the ears of Eather. Esther resolved to save her people even at the risk of her own life, and invited the king and Haman to come to a banquet that she had prepared for them. The invitation was accepted, and the king further consented to come with Haman on the morrow to a similar feast. That night, however, he could not sieep, and to smuse him the scribes read over the records of his reign. Among these was a narration of the good services rendered by Mordecai, and the king having asked what had been the reward given to the Jew, and been informed that Mordecai had received no reward wnatever, called Haman in, who was watting without in the court to come in and ask permission to hang Mordecai on a gailows which he had already but up in his garden for that purpose. The King, without disclosing the name of the man he intended to reward, asked what snould be done to the man whom the king delighted to honor. Haman, thinking himself intended, advised a very pleasant programme, which he had mtended for mordecai. All after this was easy. The decree about the Jews was annulled and another substituted in its place, giving them permission to stay their enemies. Ever suce the fourteenth and fifteenth days of the month Adar have oeen kept with feasting and rejoicing and the exonange of presents, in memory of these events, and the lestival has been named Ports. It also the lest of bands of Israelites, on their way from

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I enclose you extracts from a letter just received from the diamond fleids, dated December 19, 1871, at Sivonell, Kilp Drift, which may prove interesting to those having friends or who contemplate seeking

to those having itiends or who contemplate seeking their own fortunes in that quarter of the globe:—

My former letters were written and posted from Du Tott's Pan, the place where I lived and worked some five months and a hair; but the hot weather and sickness coming on I made up my mind to leave there (the dry diggings), and go to the kiver Vani and work. The week I leit the Pan the deaths from low fever averaged about forty per day, besides those from other causes. A more unhealthy hole I never saw, I have already given you a description of the place; but in case you have not received it I will give it to you again.

Imagine a place where there is a good-sized pond, with hills around, gradually sloping towards the centre, then you will have an idea of it. The diggings are principally in and about the pan or pond; the tents and nouses are on the hills. Each man who signs the 'rules' is allowed thirty leet square of surface, and any depth that he pleases to

man who signs the Thies' is allowed thirty leet square of surface, and any depth that no pleases to go. The pits are from one to flity leet deep. Those more than are from one to flity leet deep. Those more than any and the provided of the privilege of diagning for diamonds and other precious suones. The british government has now seized the place and made English territory of it, in its usual honest and upright way of doing business. The charges are less how than formerly for diagning, but are nearly doubled by taxes on other rights, that formerly we enjoyed for nothing. "God save the Queen!" White men are now, under the mild and benight the formerly we enjoyed for nothing regarding punshment, and cannot be misunder stood. All magistrates are instructed, for any and all misdemeanors of the diggers, to give them not less than twenty-five lasnes with the "cat," and whatever other punishment they please. So if you are accused of knocking of a man's nat, even in fun, English haw will disgrace you forever with the great mass of diggers profest strongly against it, and seem determined to resis. There are about fifty thousand men on the fleids; so if they continue to the many diamonds are one of the work of the continue of the contin

BOGUS MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Repeal of the Charters of the Philadelphia Uni versity of Medicine and Surgery and Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia-A Warning to Abortionists and Illegal Practitioners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22, 1872. The unblushing edrontery with which Paine, of the Ninth street concern, and Buchanan, Hylton & Bissell, of the Pine street shop, have conducted their nefarious business has at last received a per-manent quietus by the joint action of the Senate and

Assembly of this state.

The Hesalp and all the Philadelphia papers have, time and again, called attention to the man-ner in which these places were conducted; but up to a few months ago no official action was taken. In November last the Herald and press of this city made a combined attack on the nuisance, and the sweeping expose then made reached even to the ears of the lawmakers at Harrisourg, and an investigation was at once ordered. The Committee of the Senate had one or two sessions here and others in Harrisburg, and, so overwhelming was the evidence against these individuals, that the Senate, on hearing the report of the committee, voted unanimously to repeal their charters.
Senator Randali, chairman of the committee, was satisfied from the first that the charges made by the press were genuine, yet he gave the professors (?) every opportunity to prove their innocence.

IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE

reasors (f) every opportunity to prove their innoceace.

It has been the practice for years past for these industrious "gents" to sell diplomas to every one who would buy for twenty-five dollars and upwards, and the misery and death entailed on the ignorant by the practices of these self-constituted physicians have been toylond calculation, and it would be well to know if there will be no further steps taken against them. The practice they have had in their business enables them to begin anew as soon as the excitement dies out, and it has been suggested that proceedings be commenced against them for criminal intent, conspiracy, in getting mosely under false pretences and other unlawful practices.

The report of the committee is short, sharp and decisive, and is as well worthy the attention of interested parties of the Rosenzsweig and Grindele class as those pursuing the course of Paine, Buchanan and Bisseli, in other cities, It says:

The examinance of many witnesses has convinced your

sweig and Grindele class as those pursuing the course of Paine, Buchanan and Bissell, in other cities. It says:—

The examination of many witnesses has convinced your committee that the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, under the management of Dr. William Paine, and the relection Medical College, under the management of Dr. John Buchanan, have for a long time openly engaged in the sale of diplomas to persons who had not attended even a practical collegiate course, and who in many instances were without any medical or scientific attainments whatever.

It is also proved that Dr. Paine entered into an agreement with other parties to furnish diplomas for sale. In many instances there was positive proof that he had issued the diplomas of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, for a consideration, to persons who had nover attended any course of instruction, and to others who had not not be sufficient to the preson so graduated, or the writing of a chesis. In a number of cases who sees testify to having received meritorious degrees in medicine without study, examination or even payment. An examination of the books of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery disclosed the fact that many honorary degrees from that institution were disposed of for money, the entries stating specifically the amounts paid for such degrees, and the names of the persons to whom they were sold.

The testimony concerning the Illicit traffic in diplomas by the Edicatic College of Medicine, under the management of Dr. John Buchanan, developed some most astounding facts connected with the management of this institution. It appears to be notorious that the sale of degrees by this college, and there is abundance the management of the course, or received any medical instruction whatever, One of the faculty issuited before the committee that during the course, or received any medical instruction whatever, one of the faculty issuited before the committee that during the midge of the course, or received any medic

sage of a law repealing all former laws incorporating sale institution.

THEIR MOST IMPUDENT DESIGN

seems to have been the intention to convey an impression to strangers that their houses were the Pennsylvania University and Jeterson Colleges, two institutions of world-wide fame, without a blot upon their record, and daily performing works in medical science that reflect the nighest credit on the ability and research of their distinguished faculty. Frofessor Rogers, of the University, and Professor Rand and Dr. Raiph M. Townsend, of Jefferson College, have been untiring in their efforts to relieve their colleges from a shalow of suspiction of complicity with the men whose occupation is now gone, nor were these two great institutions ever supposed to have been in league with Palne and Buchann, by any one acquainted with them; but the similarity by any one acquainted with them; out the similarity of thies as often misled strangers into entering the institutions of the diploma sellers oy mistake; hence the desire of the representatives of Jofferson and the University to see the plaque spots removed. Paliadelphia in future will be the "nottest place" for diploma sellers on the Continent.

OBITUARY.

Said Pacha, the Dervish.

Constantinople advices report the death of His Highness Said Pacha, son-in-law of Sultan Mah-moud II., and the burnal of his remains in the teks of Nahsu Effendi at Scutari. The deceased Pacha, up till within a few years after the accession of Sultau Abd ul Medjid, filled many high posts, such as Marshal of the Palace and Seraskier, and was Governor General in turn of several provinces. His torced retirement from public life was caused by an affair which made a great noise at the time, that of actair which made a great noise at the time, that of Dr. Romano, a Prussian protége, who was beaten to death in the government Konak, at Damascus, Said Pacha being then Governor General of Syria. A large indemnity was paid to the doctor's family, and Said Pacha's high family connection did not save him from disgrace and banishment to Koniah. On his receiving permission to return to Constantinopie he adopted a hie of seclusion, and was known as a most devout Dervish, to which order he belonged. Only turee weeks before his death he intimated to his friend, the Sneikh of the teke in which he has been buried, his intention to spend the rest of his days in that retreat. He was in enjoyment of a pension of 60,000 phasters a monta, the greater part of which he distributed in alms among poor Dervishes.

Captain Jeremiah Austin. Captain Jeremian Austin, of Albany, N. Y., died in that city last night. He was in the ninetieth year of his age; a venerable man and much respected citizen. The Captain was one of the founders of the Albany Canal line.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS AT CAPE COD.

BOSTON, MARCH 18, 1872. I notice in your's of Saturday, under the caption of "Life Saving Stations," it is said:—"The recent disasters at Cape Cod were within 100 yards of one or the stations designated (by Captain Faunce), and several lives were lost for lack of life saving apparatus." Allow me to say that, so far as reported by the agents of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, the lives lost were in consequence of attempts to land at the rising time of tide, in common boats, instead of waiting for low water, or, at least, for dayight, when the brave and humane denizens of the Cape would surely have been on hand. I understand that Captain Faunce advocates several well built and well supplied houses of reluge on Cape Cod; so well supplied as to anord comfortable quarters for men paid to remain in them in stormy weather and waten the coast, as is done by the Coast Guards of England. This plan, if thoroughly carried out, will doubliess save many lives, but it must not be forgotten that the brave and hardy sons of the Cape must have very high and constant pay, in order to secure their aid for saving life, without the additional stimulus of the chance to be employed saving vessels and cargo, which generally pays better than saving life in this sphere.

Chairman of Standing Committee Massachusetts Humane Society. by the agents of the Humane Society of Massachu

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.

On Thursday night Jeremiah Faron 169 East Broade way, got on a spree with a few of his boon companions and spent all his money. About twelve o'clock he returned home and commenced abusing his wife returned home and commenced abusing his wife Margaret. She remonstrated with Jeremiah, and he struck her in the face and knocked her down. He then kicked her in a sameful and brutal manner. Mrs. Fay was in a delicate condition, and she received such liquities that they decessitated her removal to the hospital. Fay was arrangued before Judge koch, at Essex Market, yesterday, and ou omplaint of Officer Roughan was held to answer.